

The Real Situation in France Today!

World Wide Scoop, by Andre Marty --- Starts Tomorrow

The Food Crisis
An Editorial

See Page 8

Vol. XX, No. 15

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

Registered as second-class matter, May 6, 1942 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1939. (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1943

RED ARMY CAPTURES MILLEROVO; R.A.F. BOMBERS STRIKE AT BERLIN

Nazis Caught Off Guard



William Green

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UP).—The RAF's mightiest bombers dumped thousands of fire and explosive bombs on Berlin Saturday night, apparently catching the city's aerial defenses completely off guard, and tonight the Nazis struck back at London, touching off the greatest burst of anti-aircraft fire here in a year and a half.

The Nazi effort against London was weak by comparison with the RAF raid on Berlin which was the first by the British in 14 months. The big four-motored Lancaster, Stirling and Halifax bombers which hit Berlin caused such damage that Nazi radio stations reported rescue squads still were poking through shattered buildings today for the bodies of victims.

There were indications that the RAF was out again tonight, sending an Anglo-American aerial offensive into its second week. The German-controlled Paris Radio went on the air at 8:10 P. M. the usual sign of RAF activity over the continent.

The Allied offensive, which began by daylight last Monday, was continued today when British Spitfire fighters attacked enemy shipping and railway targets in northern France and the Low Countries. Five German planes were shot down and two Spitfires were lost.

A great weight of bombs—perhaps 1,000 tons—was unloaded on Berlin, starting large fires and causing extensive damage. The number of bombers employed was not announced but the British described it as a "strong force" and in the past this has been used to indicate up to 80 planes. Only one RAF bomber failed to return from the 1,200-mile round trip.

30 Japanese Planes Downed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UP).—U. S. planes, in a series of attacks against Japanese surface and air forces in the Solomons, have destroyed 30 more enemy planes and seriously damaged three Japanese destroyers and a cargo ship, the Navy announced today.

The attacks, ranging over hundreds of miles in the island group, cost the United States six fighter planes and one dive bomber.

In land fighting on Jan. 14, the communiqué said, U. S. troops on Guadalcanal, continuing penetration of the jungles bordering Henderson Airfield, advanced about two miles further "against stiff enemy resistance."

The additional toll of enemy aircraft brought the number of Japanese planes destroyed in the Solomons campaign to 755. Bomb hits scored on the destroyers and cargo ship brought to 160 the number of enemy ships sunk or damaged thus far in the islands.

Foe's New Guinea Loss Is 30,000

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Jan. 17 (UP).—Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey of Australia inferred tonight that the six-month campaign in the Papua area of New Guinea cost the Japanese upwards of 30,000 men and promised that the Japanese in the Sanananda sector will be "liquidated gradually."

Green Warns Labor Baiters
4,000 at AFL Southern War Parley

By ROB F. HALL
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—William Green, AFL president, came to the heart of the deep South, home country of the 78th Congress' most reactionary anti-laborites, to hurl a thunderbolt of warning against those who block the nation's war program in legislative halls.

Mr. Green addressed an historic AFL Southern War Labor Conference, whose 4,000 Negro and white delegates, coming from 12 Southern states, gave a smashing answer to those who contend that poll taxers speak for the part of America below the Mason and Dixon line.

[See page 5 for Negro Conference story.]

Their warm approval for Mr. Green's demands for a win-the-war Congress and all-out war efforts gave the evidence, if it's still needed, of the patriotic spirit which continuation of poll tax laws denies expression when Con-

gressmen are elected. His talk was given at a conference banquet Saturday.

WILL NOT REST

The workers, said Mr. Green, "will not rest from their labors until the dictators of Europe and Asia are crushed for all time. Willingly and eagerly they will pitch in and do every job set for them."

Then, with a deliberate warning to the anti-labor elements in Congress, he added: "So long as their strength is not impaired by the destruction of labor standards, so long as their democratic rights are not encroached upon by compulsory legislation, so long as their faith in America is kept intact by giving them a square deal, they will produce the goods."

Mr. Green opened his address with a quotation from President Roosevelt's message to Congress: "The state of this nation is good, the heart of this nation is sound, the spirit of this nation is strong—the faith of this nation is sternal."

(Continued on Page 5)

Act on Transit---Cacchione

Warning that serious overcrowding on city transit facilities was heading for the danger point, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, yesterday urged a immediate staggering of work hours to relieve congestion during rush hours on the city subway, bus and trolley lines.

A resolution to be introduced at tomorrow's Tuesday's meeting of the City Council

calls upon the Regional War Manpower Commission, headed by Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, in cooperation with a representative citizen's committee, to work out plans for the early institution of voluntary staggering of work hours. Mr. Cacchione cited voluntary stagger plan already adopted successfully in Wilkes-Barre, Schenectady, Dallas, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C.

In the past few days, according to Mr. Cacchione, passenger traffic had previously stopped work, a local meeting today heard reports from workers' representatives that with the exception of four locals, all had voted to return to work. This put 14,000 miners back on the job.

The 19,000 miners here striking for the past two weeks in protest against the 50 cents monthly assessment imposed by John L. Lewis.

The vote formally affects some 86,000 miners in the anthracite fields, and is considered a victory for the war effort and for labor.

At the meeting, every mention of John L. Lewis was greeted with cries and boos. As one delegate put it "we hate to go back to work under Lewis, but the main thing is to mine the coal the war effort needs, and take care of Lewis some other way."

Lewis, taking advantage of the strike, had branded the Tri-District

strike, he said, as "a strike of the

REASONS FOR INCREASE

Mr. Cacchione attributed this great increase to additional employment in the city and its environs, and to gas rationing.

"This great increase in the riding public on our city lines," said the councilman, "has aggravated an already bad situation during rush hours. Overcrowding seriously undermines the health and morale of our workers, and impairs their ability to produce for the war."

The Regional War Manpower Commission recently issued a report which pointed out that six out of every hundred workers are absent from work daily, the greatest single contributing factor being sickness.

"Brooklyn particularly suffers from overcrowding," said Mr. Cacchione. "The BMT buses for the year ending June, 1942, before stringent gas rationing went into effect, had already carried 43 million

(Continued on Page 4)

14,000 Miners Return to Jobs

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAZELTON, Pa., Jan. 17.—Anthracite mine delegates of the Tri-District Board voted here this afternoon to follow instructions of the War Labor Board and remain on the job. This action was taken after the delegates rejected a proposal for a general strike in the anthracite region, which was proposed in connection with the walkout of miners in the Wilkes-Barre area.

The miners also voted to disband the Tri-District Board, a rank and file organization. Instead they acted to set up a Tri-District Committee to enlist the support of the 90,000 miners in the anthracite region for all-out war activity.

In District 1 centering around Wilkes-Barre where 19,000 miners had previously stopped work, a local meeting today heard reports from workers' representatives that with the exception of four locals, all had voted to return to work. This put 14,000 miners back on the job.

The 19,000 miners here striking for the past two weeks in protest against the 50 cents monthly assessment imposed by John L. Lewis.

The vote formally affects some 86,000 miners in the anthracite fields, and is considered a victory for the war effort and for labor.

At the meeting, every mention of John L. Lewis was greeted with cries and boos. As one delegate put it "we hate to go back to work under Lewis, but the main thing is to mine the coal the war effort needs, and take care of Lewis some other way."

Lewis, taking advantage of the strike, had branded the Tri-District

strike, he said, as "a strike of the

JOINT SIGNATURES

Leonard Goldsmith, CIO regional organizer, and James Lowe of the AFL Iron Workers Union, jointly signed the report which warns that reactionary founders of the discredited Liberty League, America First, and National Association of Manufacturers chieftains find common ground with John L. Lewis.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

Inferring that a "black market" in meat existed in the city, LaGuardia reported that retailers were forced to pay extra meat bonuses which in turn are passed on to the consumer.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

The Mayor said that he would continue to deal with food problems on his radio program each week until the whole situation is cleared up. The cost of living is going up, he said, as everyone knows.

Medical Feats Performed at Stalingrad

By Dr. E. Smirnov

(Chief of the Red Army Medical Service
(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 17.—During the height of the Stalingrad fighting, 30 per cent of the wounded were returned to service as a result of medical treatment on the spot which we believe is a good record.

Perhaps on no other sector of the Soviet-German front has the fighting attained such ferocity as at Stalingrad. The defense of this Volga fortress necessarily involved great effort on the part of the army medical service.

The ambulance personnel was obliged often to work under enemy fire, and gun fire.

The Volga could be crossed only by night and even then sometimes under heavy mortar and artillery fire.

MEDICAL MIRACLES

The situation forced us to cut the surgical work on the right bank of the Volga to a minimum. There we had to confine ourselves to temporary measures for arresting hemorrhage, resorting to surgical intervention in the most urgent cases only. Blood transfusion also was employed only as an exceptional measure.

Most of the medical work, particularly surgery, was transferred to the left bank of the river, where mobile and semi-permanent field hospitals were set up in a comparatively short time, despite difficulties. One of the biggest obstacles was lack of suitable premises. The hospitals had to be set up in dugouts.

What stands out most in the work of the Red Army medical service at Stalingrad is the heroism and valor displayed by literally every member of the personnel. To give an idea of the conditions under which they had to work, permit me to cite a few excerpts from conversations I had with medical officers on the spot.

DIARY OF ACTION

Here is what they reported to me: "September 13: Evacuation difficult yesterday and today owing to the heavy air action of the enemy."

"September 21: Fierce fighting is in progress. During the past few days it became increasingly difficult to transfer wounded to the left bank. Enemy aircraft bomb us all the time. The ferry works only under cover of darkness and then with frequent interruptions."

"September 26: Last night our mobile field hospital was bombed. There were casualties. A bomb also hit the dressing station of an ambulance battalion. Number of casualties is being established. Notwithstanding the casualties, we are carrying on with still greater effort."

Evacuation of the wounded and sick from Stalingrad was effected by special ambulance, trains, boats and planes. Ambulance boats proved the most effective means of transport. During the navigation season we had quite a large river fleet of ambulance boats at our disposal on the Volga.

Provided with all the necessary medical equipment, our ambulance boats in themselves constitute excellently furnished field hospitals. All manner of surgical operations can be performed on board.

NAZIS BOMB HOSPITAL SHIP

I must point out that even this branch of the service did not escape without casualties. Take for example the brutal bombing of the floating hospital ship *Comptor Borodin* by German flyers on July 26. Although marked fully in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva Convention, the ship was bombed heavily by the fascists. There were many casualties as a result of the wounded and the medical personnel.

Same thing happened on the railroads. On September 30th, for example, two ambulance trains were subjected to heavy bombardment by German planes, as a result of which about 90 men were killed and more than 100 wounded for the second time.

I admit that in war it is possible that medical institutions may be hit by chance from a high altitude. But the element of chance is absolutely excluded in the case I have cited for the German planes were flying at low altitudes, completely confident of their own safety.

FBI Probes Ship Sinking

PORLAND, Ore., Jan. 17 (UPI).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation began an investigation today to determine why the 16,500-ton tanker *Schenectady* broke in half at the Kaiser Swan Island Outfitting Dock and sank in shallow water.

Several crewmen aboard the vessel were injured.

The ship, launched last Oct. 24, broke near the center, aft of the bridge, with a loud cracking noise. Both ends of the ship sank, but sections remained above water.

The *Schenectady* was the largest merchant ship ever constructed in the northwest and was the first built at the Henry J. Kaiser Swan Island Yard.

Nazis Deport 20,000 Belgians Each Month

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)
More than 50,000 Belgians were deported from their homes by the Germans in the last three months of 1942. George Theunis, Belgian Ambassador here, declared yesterday.

About 25,000 Belgian Jews were deported between July and November by the German military commander and the German Labor Office, the ambassador added.

Since Nov. 10, trains have been going daily from occupied Belgium to Germany loaded with workers deported for forced labor. From Liege alone 20,000 workers have been taken.

While no explicit distinction is made as to age, profession or physical condition, the majority are between 18 and 40.

Present rate of deportation exceeds 20,000 per month.

What Finns Hope for In 1943

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (ICN).—A poll "what is your best wish for 1943" was recently conducted by the Finnish newspaper *Huudostaislahti*, and brought some interesting results, say Stockholm sources.

One woman, a newsstand operator:

"Peace, as soon as possible, and also sugar."

A housewife declared: "I want butter, one kilo gram of butter and then I want the war to end and my son to return from the front."

"I want peace as soon as possible, and nothing more" said a street-car conductor.

A salesgirl answered the poll briefly: "A speedy peace and my husband's return from the front."

One non-commissioned officer said he hoped that in 1943 "we will all get home again."

4,000 Hard Coal Miners Return to Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

Board as a dual union, ordered its disbanding. Under threat of Lewis expelling its officers and faced with resignation of its leadership, the meeting decided to disband the organization in its present form and reconstitute this rank and file movement into a Tri-District Victory Committee. The new body named Gary Miller, of the Nesquonhoning local as chairman. Miller announced that the Victory Committee's purpose will be to mobilize the miners for the war effort.

It also moved and passed to develop a movement for a referendum on the Lewis 50 cents dues increase.

In commenting on today's decision to return to work, a local mine leader told the Daily Worker "Lewis' order to dissolve the rank and file Tri-District Board has added confusion. It might result in some locals continuing to strike in the absence of leadership. Responsibility for any further disruption of production rests on Lewis."

An indication of this is the action of locals in the Wilkes-Barre District 1 where 19,000 men who had previously walked out on Lewis' 50 cents dues increase were meeting to vote on a return to work.

At the present writing some 10,000 men in District No. 1 have voted to return to work Monday. However, 4 locals composing some 5,000 miners have so far voted to remain out.

Launch New U. S. Aircraft Carrier

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 17 (UP).—

The aircraft carrier U. S. S. *Cowpens* was launched by the New York Shipbuilding Corp. today, the fourth carrier to be sent down the ways of the company's yards here in the past five months.

The large vessel, converted from a 10,000-ton partially constructed cruiser, was sponsored by Mrs. Preston Lee Spruance, daughter of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander-in-chief in the Pacific.

The carrier was named after the battle of Cowpens, S. C., a decisive Revolutionary War battle. The launching ceremony was private to minimize interruption of the seven-day work schedule at the shipyard. Among the small number of spectators was Admiral Halsey's wife.

French Monarchist Unwanted—Gérard

James W. Gerard, former Am-

bassador to Germany, said today that Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisen-

hower would be justified in driving the Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, out of Algiers if the French themselves do not expel him.

More Nazi Victims



German soldiers drive along a group of shackled victims from an unknown town in Poland. They are on their way—Jew and Gentile alike—to the ghetto at Warsaw to fill quarters left vacant by the bar-barous annihilation of the Jews who lived there.

Nazis Seize Dutch Catholic Leaders for Anti-Axis Work

Four leaders of the Catholic Pro Deo (for God) movement in Holland were seized by the Nazis in an attempt to suppress the movement, according to a report in the fortnightly bulletin of the Netherlands Information Service at Rockefeller Plaza.

In a magazine article in yesterday's Worker, Louis F. Budenz revealed that the Pro Deo movement is the answer of the Dutch Bishops to the persecution imposed upon the Dutch by the Nazis. Through this movement, they are combatting the attempts of the Nazi Storm Troopers to subjugate the people. Catholics are forbidden to join the Dutch Nazi Party, and the clergy are restricted for distribution of leaflets attacking Nazi principles as pagan and unchristian; Dr. Hein Hoben, Fathers Van Lierop and Father Rooyackers, who were sent

also seek to combat Nazi doctrines among the youth.

Leaders seized as hostages include Mgr. F. N. J. Hendricks, who was responsible for distribution of leaflets attacking Nazi principles as pagan and unchristian; Dr. Hein Hoben, Fathers Van Lierop and Father Rooyackers, who were sent

to Berlin prisons. Dr. Hoben is reported to have died in prison.

The Netherlands News also reports that the Nazis are continuing their campaign of evicting religious orders from convents, monasteries and mission houses, and have even evicted patients from hospitals, forcing them to go to hospitals in other towns.

Ingush Hear Report of Nazi Terror, 'Go to Battle to a Man'

MOSCOW.—The Ingush people who live in the Caucasus, have declared a *Gazavat*—an implacable and sacred war on the Germans, and this is how it happened:

The Germans had let loose an reign of brutality in Kabardino-Balkaria, the Caucasian Republic.

Aged and women, had been dishonored and children crippled.

As soon as the village of Kyz-Burun was liberated from the Germans, a delegation of venerable old men of Checheno-Ingushetia immediately set out to see for themselves the results of the German crimes.

Among the delegation were the Ingush, Musa Alboagchiev, who had fought together with Sergel Ordjonikidze, the Bolshevik leader in the North Caucasus 25 years ago; the Ingush, Saad Dedilov and the Chechen, Abdul Duradev.

They talked to victims among the local population and returned home with heavy hearts. But the news of their return got there before them...

THEY CAME TO HEAR

When Abdu Duridev was scheduled to speak in the mountain village 6,000 people assembled. There was not a single building big enough to hold all the visitors, and the "conveyor" system had to be employed.

A chain of people stretching all the way from the platform passed the speakers' words from mouth to mouth to all the corners of the square and up to the roofs crowded with people.

As soon as the village of Kyz-Burun was liberated from the Germans, a delegation of venerable old men of Checheno-Ingushetia immediately set out to see for themselves the results of the German crimes.

Generally speaking the Caucasian Highlanders are a mistrustful people, their old men all the more so—a trait inherited from their past and deeply ingrained in them.

They are accustomed to believe their own eyes more than those they declared "Gazavat."

The crowd stirred, and there were cries of "To arms! Gazavat! We will go to battle to a man!"

VENGEANCE

Soon new events occurred, which further swelled their anger. In 1918, at the time when the Bolsheviks with Sergel Ordjonikidze as their head were defending Vladikavkaz, Gazi Mullah, Tsoi Mullas and Mochko immediately recognized Soviet power and helped Ordjonikidze with all the means at their disposal.

The majority of the Ingush people at that time had supported Soviet power, but did not as yet take a very active part in the armed struggle.

Delegates from many villages came for advice to the village of Bazarino, to the three most respected and venerable men of the Ingush people—Gazi Mullastov, Mullashand, apd Mochko.

These three learned Arabists, who in their day had traveled to Turkey, Egypt and Central Asia, were famous as men both wise and just.

They enjoyed prestige among the Moslem faithful, but also commanded respect in broader circles. Long before the arrival of the delegates, the old men had conducted extensive propaganda for declaring a "Gazavat" on the Germans, but so far it had not been done. The arrival of the delegates hastened matters.

That is why when Gazi Mullah, thrice wounded and decorated with an Order now has proclaimed a second "Gazavat"—this time against the Germans.

Gathering in Bazarino some 800 representatives from the neighboring villages, the three old men ascended the minaret of the Bazarino Mosque and called the Ingush people to a sacred war against the call to his call.

Poles in Hitler Army Are Watched to Halt Desertions

By L. Kait
(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 17.—Conditions of Polish soldiers in the Hitlerite army are eloquently revealed by the twenty-four-year-old Pole, Alfons Pawlik, who against his will found himself in 10th Infantry Regiment of the 11th Infantry Division of the German army.

In June, 1942, German gendarmes broke into his house in his village at night. They dragged him out of bed, loaded him on a truck where young lads were already seated, and drove them to Craudants station.

There they were all placed in cars and taken to Heidelberg to undergo military training.

As far back as the close of 1939, the twenty-two-year-old Pole, Alfons Pawlik was stopped by Germans on the street, after seven in the evening, brutally beaten up, and summarily mobilized into the Hitlerite army. He served as a private in the 272nd Infantry Regiment of the 93rd Infantry Division.

Many thousands of Poles have been automatically conscripted into "Volksdeutsche." The twenty-three-year-old Pole,

Franz Stanke, private of the 23rd Infantry Regiment of the 11th Infantry Division of the German army, was one of those who, under threat of immediate dispatch to a concentration camp, entered his name on a so-called "Volkslist." That is, he "recognized" himself as a German.

In the spring of this year, posters appeared in Polish towns and villages, declaring that all Poles who still within three months to "consider themselves Germans" will be looked upon as enemies...

There is the case of the thirty-one-year-old Pole, Sigmund Muliwer, corporal in the 113th Infantry Regiment of the First Infantry Division of the German army. He was a soldier in the German army at the time of the German-Polish war. Muller was taken prisoner, sent to do forced labor, and then, despite the rules of international law, simply immobilized into the German army by tens of thousands of other Poles.

NAZIS TEAR DESERTIONS

All Poles in the Hitlerite army are closely watched by the Germans. Particularly after Polish soldiers began to come over in groups to the Red Army. In the 51st Infan-

try Regiment of the 18th Motorized Division, for instance, Poles are not permitted to move to different positions without the Germans.

All officers and commanders have orders that advance posts must be manned only by German soldiers to avoid men passing over to the enemy.

No more than two Poles are detailed for night duty now. If only two men are detailed, one of them must always be a German.

In the daytime, when only one soldier is detailed for duty, Poles are not used. Instead of two or three Poles in various groups and crews, there is only one. The rest are distributed among Germans.

The non-commissioned officers threaten the Poles in the most insulting manner, calling them "stinking Poles" and "Polish swine."

Poles are often beaten up, one of them not immediately understand what is being said to them in German.

They are not permitted to attend meetings which the officers hold with the German soldiers. They are systematically given the dirtiest work.

The Polish soldier does not get the same food as the German—he

has to be content with leftovers. The Polish soldier is forbidden in all units of the German army to speak in his native tongue.

A special order was issued in the 88th Infantry Division prohibiting the use of Polish. Persons who violate this order are severely punished.

Very often a Polish soldier is beaten up for failing to pronounce a German word correctly.

"If one were to describe all that the Polish soldiers are suffering in the Hitlerite army, one would find

the same as in the case of the German soldier," says one informed person. "It would be a violation of the rules of war."

The Polish soldier does not get the same food as the German—he

has to be content with leftovers. The Polish soldier is forbidden in all units of the German army to speak in his native tongue.

has to be content with leftovers.

Bronx 4th and 5th A. D.'s Among Most Progressive

By Mac Gordon

II.

The 5th Assembly District in the Bronx was the only district in the state carried by Dean Alfange on the American Labor Party ticket in the recent elections for governor.

In 1941, this predominantly Jewish district on the eastern and southern borders of Crotona Park in the middle of the Bronx also gave the ALP the largest vote, with LaGuardia as standard-bearer.

The 5th A. D. and its neighbor, the 4th A. D., constitute the Claremont-Crotona section in the geographic center of the "Borough of Universities," one of the most pro-

Allies Again in Action Against Hitler



This is the second in a series of three articles on this Bronx community. The third, which will appear tomorrow, will discuss the activities of the Communist Party in the area.

gressive sections in the city. The radical traditions of this area go back more than 20 years, when both districts were represented by Socialists Assemblymen in the Legislatures of 1918 and 1919. In 1937, the fifth elected an ALP Assem-

blyman.

So far as party alignments go, it would be wrong to say that the ALP is the first party in the 5th A. D. even though Alfange and LaGuardia did come first on the ALP line. It must be remembered that in both cases the Democratic candidates did not represent the Roosevelt, win-the-war forces in the Democratic Party. In the 1942 elections, Poletti, running for Lieutenant Governor on both ALP and Democratic tickets, nosed himself out by a bare plurality on the Democratic line. Thus, in this district, it is a close race on strictly party lines, but fundamentally win-the-war and progressive in essential respects.

GOP INSIGNIFICANT

In the fourth, the Democratic Party is fairly well entrenched, though the ALP is a strong second. The Republicans are an insignificant third in both districts.

The position of the elected repre-

sentatives of the people of these two districts in the legislative halls of the nation and the state is de-

termined by the progressive, mil-

tary anti-fascist character of the

electorate, plus the policy of sup-

port to the President by the Flynn

Democratic organization in the

Bronx. Assemblyman Julius Gans

of the fifth district, believes that

their support of the New Deal

is entirely due to the Flynn policy,

but those who have some experience

in politics know that the attitude,

mood and consciousness of the peo-

ple is a very powerful, if not always

conscious, factor in shaping the

politics of political organizations or

representatives.

Congressman Charles A. Buckley,

representing the district in Congress,

is generally considered something of

a party hack by Bronx political ob-

servers. He plays little part in the

life of Congress or his community,

and simply votes as the Bronx

Democratic leadership decides.

Thus, he supports the President's

measures. With the exception of

his votes in favor of the Dies Com-

mittee, therefore, his record is good.

State Senator Carl Pack is con-

sidered a shrewd politician who

generally votes progressive since he

knows the temper of the people, but

does not exert himself particularly

on their behalf or on behalf of mass

war activity in the community. He

has consistently voted for the Rapp-

Coudert Committee.

ALP COUNCILMEN

The City Councilmen, including

ALP Bronx incumbents Salvatore

Nino and Gertrude Weil Klein,

play virtually no part in relation to

the participation of the people of

the borough in the war effort or

in the movements of the people

generally.

The elected representatives who

are closest to the people in the

community are the two assembly-

men—Isidore Dollinger in the

district. Benj. J. Davis, Jr.,

There's a graduate of school and college news-paper work, who has been active in neighborhood work. There's an active Party leader from the most congested city block in the Bronx, whose writing shows promise. And other good ones, who will benefit this year.

Nineteen students took part in the class's first session at Daily Worker headquarters. Two more have joined since.

FIRST DAY'S WORK

The first day's work was introductory. Managing Editor Budenz spent the first half hour acquainting the group with the plant. He showed them the reporters' desks, the rewrite phones, which staff members will use when they take the stories the volunteers will send in. He showed them the copy desk, where the stories are edited and sometimes cut to the bone. And he took them into the morgue, where clipping files are kept and into the ticker room, where United Press copy comes over the wires.

Then Budenz gave them a talk on the work of a reporter and gave them their first assignment. It was the story about their backgrounds, from which we have quoted.

The next session will be somewhat more technical.

Classes are held Thursday evenings.

Smith Wants Lindbergh 'For President'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Gerald L. K. Smith, close pal and mouthpiece of Charles E. Coughlin, told a meeting of 500 here Friday night that he is in Chicago to organize an "America First" party to combat the United Nations program of the Administration. He informed the audience composed of former America Firsters, that he plans to try to get Charles A. Lindbergh to run for President in 1944.

(On January 12th, the Daily Worker carried the story of Smith's call for the revival of the America First Committee as the basis for the formation of a third party in 1944, should the Democratic and Republicans fail to nominate an outstanding defeatist for President.)

Smith revealed he is out to form a "Committee of 1,000" as the machinery for his new party in the middle west, with members in all states in order to direct a presidential election drive. Observers here remark that Smith must be feeling the manpower shortage since he tried to get up a committee of 1,000,000 before the last elections in order to defeat win-the-war candidates.

Four panels are scheduled. One will deal with economic welfare, to be chaired by Congressman Andrew L. Sonder, of the sixth congressional district. Speakers will be Sylvie Altschuler of the Consumers Union, who will deal with distribution and price control; Jerome Hellerstein of the National Lawyers Guild, whose subject will be a democratic tax program; Arthur Osman of the Warehouse Workers Union, who will talk on wage stabilization problems; and Mary Van Kleek of Russell Sage Foundation, who will discuss problems of the post-war world.

A second panel will handle production problems. Chairman will be Samuel Machlis of the United Coke and Chemical Workers Union. Speakers here will include Clifford T. McAvoy, legislative representative of the CIO Council in New York City; Albert Stomkus, business agent, United Electrical and Machine Workers Union; a representa-

200 Groups to Attend B'klyn ALP Conference

The people of Brooklyn are intensely interested in seeking a solution to the economic and social problems connected with the war effort.

This is indicated by the remarkable response of the Progressive Committee of the American Labor Party in Kings County is getting for its legislative conference on Saturday, Jan. 23, at the Hotel St. George. This response is coming from all sorts of groups, accord-

ing to Max Torchin, secretary of the American Society for the Advancement of Management; and James V. King, state president, State County and Municipal Workers Union.

for the American Communications Association and chairman of the Progressive Committee, will preside at the general conference.

Chicago Bans 'Native Land'

"Native Land," film saga of labor's contribution to national unity has been banned by the Chicago Board of Censors, it was made known today.

The censor board said the film militated against national unity.

Leo Hurwitz, the film's director, and associated with Paul Strand and Paul Robeson in its production, replied that Native Land, on the contrary, strengthened national unity and by showing labor's contribution to it.

He recalled that the film contained scenes of the May 30, 1937 Chicago steel massacre, news reels of which had been banned in Chicago at the time.

Hurwitz pointed out that both the Pennsylvania and New York film boards had ok'd "Native Land" showing last summer.

MUSIC ROOM proudly PRESENTS ON KEYNOTE RECORDINGS

FIGHTING SONGS OF FIGHTING MEN

* THE RED ARMY CHORUS

of the U.S.S.R. Eight songs of the Red Army. Four 10 in. records in album K-162. \$3.50

* FIGHTING MEN of NORWAY

Stirring songs of Norway's democratic fighters. Only album of its kind. Three 10 in. records in album K-114. \$3.75

* SIX SONGS for DEMOCRACY

6 Fighting songs and the Chorus of the 11th International Brigade in Spain. Three 10 in. records in album K-101 (with booklet) \$3.00

The MUSIC ROOM

123 W. 44th St., N. Y. LO 2-4128

OPEN EVENINGS
Mail Orders Filed Promptly

Registration Continues All Week

CLASSES BEGIN TODAY

WORKERS SCHOOL

35 East 12th Street, AL 4-1199

REGISTER NOW

Army and Navy

FULL LINE of leather ar: sheepskin coats, windbreakers, hiking outfit. Get our prices first. OH 5-9073. HUDSON 105 Third Ave.

Beauty Parlors

GOLDSTEIN'S, 223 W. 14th St. GR. 8-2002

Latest Feather Haircut. Permanent. \$3 and \$5. Also 2 items \$1.00.

Dentists

DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, 223 West 14th St. GR. 7-5746.

DR. BELKIN, 1100 Second Ave., bet 58th and 59th. Middle of block. Open daily till 8 P.M.

Halls for Rent

Furniture

SAVE TIME — SAVE MONEY

• FURNITURE & GUARANTEED FURNITURE

• Real Values

• Budget Plan If So Desired

• Quality Goods

We guarantee our savings up to 80% on the average price at all leading stores in this area.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE CO.

Quality Furniture

122 E. 155th St. Tel: LE 4-3888

12th & 13th Fls. Tel: LE 4-3888

By OCULIST

100% UNION SHOP

Phone: GR. 7-5252

N. SHAFER, WM. VOGEL—Directors

OFFICIAL L.W.O. OPTICIAN UNION SQ.

OPTICAL

147 FOURTH AVE. 13th & 14th Fls.

Exhibited

By OCULIST

100% UNIONIZED

DELANO CATERERS,

OWNER—J. E. BALTEMAN

OFFICIAL L.W.O. OPTICIANS

UNITY OPTICAL CO.

125 Flatbush Ave., near Atlantic Ave.

ELI ROSS, Optometrist

Tel: NE 8-5166 • Daily 8 a.m.-8 p.m.

OFFICIAL L.W.O. OPTICIANS

Associated Optometrists

225 West 24th St., nr. Seventh Ave.

Tel: ME 2-3243 • Daily 8 a.m.-7:30 p.m.

J. P. FREEMAN, Optometrist

OFFICIAL L.W.O. OPTICIANS

Records—Music

BANQUET DEPARTMENT of</p

Yergan Scores McNutt for FEPC Delay

A "poll-tax, anti-Negro conspiracy" was blamed yesterday by Dr. Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, for Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's cancellation of the Fair Employment Practice Committee hearings on job discrimination in the railroad industry Jan. 25.

"The cancellation of the hearings," Dr. Yergan's statement said, "is a 'cruel capitulation to Governor Dixon of Alabama, to the white supremacists, and to other reactionary forces who have seen the FEPC not only as a threat to the citadel of Jim-crowism but also as a major contribution to the unity of the Negro people with their fellow Americans in the national front for victory over fascist enslavement."

Dr. Yergan said that stopping the hearings only "makes imperative the mobilization of the Negro people to fight for passage of the anti-poll tax bill in this session of Congress." Poll Tax Congressmen, he declared, "have been foremost in fomenting hostility to the FEPC and have organized a Congressional clique to destroy the FEPC by stopping appropriations needed for the work of the committee."

FOUR TASKS

These steps should be taken at once to continue and to extend the powers of the FEPC, Dr. Yergan said:

1. Call for immediate cancellation of McNutt's order banning the FEPC hearings on job discrimination in the railroad industry.

2. Call for the carrying out of plans for hearings by the FEPC in Detroit and in the Southwest.

3. Demand the restoration at once of the FEPC as an autonomous committee within the executive offices of the President of the United States, "thus assuring adequate funds and power to cope with the problems of discrimination in war industries."

4. Organize at once united-front committees to mobilize the people in support of the FEPC and of the Administration's declared anti-discrimination policy.

These tasks, Dr. Yergan emphasized, rest alike upon progressive organizations and individual progressive persons.

Halt Hitler's Ship

Out on the West Coast, on the toolroom wall of California Shipbuilding the boys sadly painted in pieces of a mythical vessel, the "S. S. Absente." The painting grew whenever workers missed a day's work. Taking the hint, they now stay on the job; the union reports, and Hitler's ship is halted.



N. J. Labor Fights Strike Provokers

(Continued from Page 1)

and other anti-war, anti-Roosevelt forces in this "drive to give an 'Independent' face to company dominated employee groups."

Twenty-nine leaders of Jersey labor, members of the Essex County Committee, representing hundreds of thousands of war workers of both federations, have unanimously approved the report and its 6-point program of action.

The movement that they investigate against finds national expression in the Confederation of (Independent) Unions, set up in Chicago last July, headed by Matthew Smith, president of the Mechanics Educational Society of Michigan.

New Jersey has been a main center for the movement which has already held three formal meetings there and undertaken establishment of a State Confederation. The Essex County report is the result of investigations made by trade unions from both AFL and CIO as a result of these moves in the state.

The Jersey report is of national significance. It marks the first organized united step of legitimate organized labor to come to grips with company unionism in its new form.

The intense hatred of Roosevelt by John L. Lewis and the anti-New Deal, anti-war and appeasement section of big industry meet on a common ground in this movement to form an anti-Roosevelt block within the ranks of labor," the report says.

"They promoted this program through the America First Committee.

CDVO to Meet on Block Leader Plan

Main job which faces the Civilian Defense Regional Conference and Training Institute at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Tuesday, Jan. 19, is how to recruit and train 90,000 to 100,000 Block Leaders, Marcel H. Stieglitz, Director of Block Service Organization of the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office announced today.

The conference, a three-session affair, is being held by the Greater New York CDVO in cooperation with the New York State Office of Civilian Mobilization and the State Office on War Training Programs. The second or afternoon session, 3:15 to 5 P.M., through its panel discussions, will tackle the tremendous problem of recruiting and training the Block Leader army.

Mr. Stieglitz was careful to distinguish between the civilian "protective" services, such as Air Raid Wards and Auxiliary Firemen, on the one hand, and civilian "war services" on the other; the latter representing non-protective activities of volunteers, typified by the Block "Ice Leaders" now being recruited through CDVO.

"Soldiers wage war. Civilians perform volunteer war services," he said. "The Block Leader carries out one of the most important war obs, because he or she is the key person for the local population. The Block Leader mobilizes civilians for the war effort."

FOR 20 FAMILIES

Under the CDVO plan, each Block Leader is responsible for approximately 20 families. Things that he must learn include how to call on neighbors and how to make reports. He must, of course, learn "the technical" things in his "kit," or manual of miscellaneous instructions and information. For example, he must know and be ready to inform the 20 families in his block of the following: address and telephone number of the nearest Salvage Depot, the nearest Consumer Information Center, Police precinct, and the local fire station, rationing board, air warden post, and information pertaining to the various civilian war programs, such as

Dewey Plans Abolition of Transit Body

ALBANY, N.Y. Jan. 17 (UPI)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today announced he would urge the State Legislature to abolish the New York City Transit Commission, which he called a vermin appendage in both the state and city governments, and transfer its duties to the State Public Service Commission.

Dewey said he discussed the transfer with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and they had decided that "in time of war continuance of any useless agency is not only inexcusable but a direct injury to the war effort."

Dewey said the transit commission was a "waste of the taxpayers money and keeps vitally needed men and women from useful war or government work."

The Governor said most of the 166 civil service employees of the Transit Commission would be transferred to other state departments or retained by the Public Service Commission.

He did not mention the three commissioners, chairman W. G. Fullen, Reuben L. Haskell and M. Baldwin Fertig, or George H. Stolen, counsel, who receive \$15,000 each annually, or the secretary, Mack Nomburg, who draws \$7,500 a year.

Red Army Recaptures Millerovo

(Continued from Page 1)

as the Nazi casualties skyrocketed and the Red Army advanced still along the vast front from the Voronezh area of the upper Don to the Caucasus.

The High Command reported bloody struggles inside Stalingrad, on the southern fringe of the long beleaguered Volga City, and to the west of it in which 1,800 Germans were killed and vast stores of booty captured.

A few hours after the Soviets announced that the "liquidation of the German troops encircled in the Stalingrad area is drawing to a close," advices gave strong support to the confident assertion that the Germans were doomed and their end near.

Striking from the northern, western and southern outskirts of the Stalingrad factory area, Lieut. Gen. Vasili Chuikov began to cut the Nazis from the last two narrow corridors to the Volga.

NERVES BROKEN

Reports quoted German prisoners as saying the Soviet artillery bombardment of the death trap was so fierce that "the nerves of the Germans are completely broken, and many wanted to commit suicide."

Meanwhile a new menace threatened the Germans—A mighty Soviet offensive along the Upper Don below Voronezh. It was reported gathering momentum steadily after its first impact caused 32,000 German casualties and carried forward from 31 to 55 miles.

Dispatches said Lieut. Gen. Philip Golikov's army was driving ahead along a 100-mile front below Voronezh. Already it had cleared a wide area west of the Voronezh-Rostov railroad, and now was threatening the network of railroads and highways linking central Russia with the industrial districts of the Ukraine and the Donets basin.

The Voronezh offensive shaped up as a giant pincers operation. The northern jaw was descending southward from Shchuchye and Selivanov, nine and 14 miles southeast of the strategic Svoboda hall junction 60 miles south of Voronezh.

The alert lasted approximately an hour and a half and the Germans appeared to fly over the city singly and in pairs.

London's new anti-aircraft guns were used for the first time and residents who lived through the dark days of 1940 and 1941 said the guns got into action much faster.

Whenever the raiders approached they appeared to face a curtain of gunfire.

Taylor has been with NMU since its inception.

Marcantonio Hails 'Historic' Indictment of Miss. Lynchers

Green Warns Baiters In Atlanta Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

ion additional passengers than in the previous year, an increase of over 50 per cent. Overcrowding is reaching the danger point."

ACCIDENT DANGER

The resolution points out that "war priorities prevent the expansion of the carrying capacity of our transit facilities. Existing rolling stock is constantly deteriorating thus increasing the danger of accidents."

In contrast with New York City which made feeble efforts to solve its transit overcrowding problem, Mr. Cacchione pointed to the organization of broad citizen's committees in other cities, which conducted an active publicity campaign through radio, press and theatre, acquainting the public with the military and health need for relieving overcrowding on transit systems, as not to interfere with the war effort.

ARMY OF PRODUCTION

"That the spirit of our workers is strong is manifest from the report given to Congress on the progress of war production. These record-breaking totals, which will strike terror to the hearts of our enemies, were made possible by the day in and day out work and devoted service of the great army of production soldiers."

Mr. Green dealt briefly with post-war problems, declaring that an "essential post-war objective is freedom from want, without which human beings can have no real security in the short span of life."

"Toward this end," he said, "the President proposed a sweeping social security program which will protect every American from the voluntary staggering of work hours to relieve congestion on our city subways, buses and trolleys."

"Let me state here and now that the American Federation of Labor will support this social security program to the limit of its powers and will never let up the fight until it becomes the law of the land."

In discussing production records, President Green said:

"Perhaps the greatest industrial expansion of all has taken place right here in the South. I am informed, for instance, that half of the fighting planes produced in the entire nation during 1941 and a large proportion of those produced last year could not have been built without the aluminum and electric power developed in the Tennessee Valley. Throughout the South, new aircraft plants, new munition factories and new shipyards have sprung up to supply the nation with vital war materials. Most of these enterprises are manned by AFL workers. It is not surprising that labor and industry of the South have met the challenge of this war crisis."

She received a postcard from him with that postmark stating that he was "well and safe."

Mrs. Ojeino, consequently, will return a \$5,000 insurance policy to the War-time Insurance Board on Monday morning.

There will be one complication, however. Upon receipt of the money, the youth's mother placed it all in War Bonds, in her desire to aid the war effort.

Taylor has been with NMU since its inception.

London AA Guns Down 4 Nazis

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18 (UPI).

Four German planes were shot down over Britain last night as London experienced its heaviest raid in a year and a half.

The alert lasted approximately an hour and a half and the Germans appeared to fly over the city singly and in pairs.

London's new anti-aircraft guns were used for the first time and residents who lived through the dark days of 1940 and 1941 said the guns got into action much faster.

Whenever the raiders approached they appeared to face a curtain of gunfire.

Taylor has been with NMU since its inception.

Nazi Hunter Hunted, Ehrenburg Writes

(Continued from Page 1)

pleading illness. Every time we set out on a flight we expected it could be our last."

Pretty soon the Tatsinsk and Morosovsky airmen were captured by the Red Army. Every day Russian fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns brought down a couple of transport planes.

COUNTING DAYS

The German command announced to the surrounded troops that "not later than Dec. 21" a tank army and infantry forces would relieve them. The soldiers began counting days.

Simultaneously, the Germans began to strengthen their defenses. Earth shakers were dug by war prisoners and Russian peasants. The besieged garrison turned the territory into a fortress with engineering works, mine fields and barbed wire entanglements.

The command announced that only severely wounded men would be removed by plane from the surrounded territory.

UP IN THE CLOUDS

Officers gazed toward the southwest with feverish anxiety. Soldiers kept their eyes fixed on the sky, for the commissar had transported himself to the clouds.

Hilfer placed his hopes in transport planes. About 250 Junkers 52s of the Eighth Air Corps were concentrated at Morosovsky and began to carry fuel and ammunition to the surrounded group, while planes of the Fourth Air Corps carried provisions from Tatsinsk.

"We arrived in Tatsinsk from Demyansk in November," Pilot Paul Scheon relates. "Airmen led a merry life, and played cards and drank vodka. In Tatsinsk, a brothel was opened with 15 girls brought from Poland.

"Then he got up to wait on a customer. And all the time, he kept mumble, 'meat eaters, phew.'

"We made two flights per day carrying bread, but the Russians shot down so many of our planes that we tried to wriggle out of flying by

A pledge to continue the fight until those guilty of three lynchings in Mississippi are actually tried and punished, was made by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the National Emergency Committee to Stop Lynching, in halting as "historic" the federal indictment of five men last week in one of the lynchings.

"I am sure these indictments will be heartily welcomed by the great majority of the people of Mississippi," Congressman Marcantonio said. "They demonstrated their detestation of lynching, their understanding that it is a fifth column act, in publishing as a full-page advertisement in the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger, last Nov. 11, an open letter to Governor Paul B. Johnson urging punishment of the lynchers. That open letter was signed by 75 of the most prominent community leaders in the State.

"The South's new women workers were in attendance, too, although not yet in proportion to their role in the plants and shops. Two of them, girls from the shipyards at Pascagoula, Miss., have won the heart of the conference. La Verne Kruger, 21, used to work in a dime store in Kansas for \$10 a week, but she's drawing 75 cents an hour now as a machinist's helper. They say she can run every machine in the shop except a lathe.

The other is Vera Anderson, 19, once a welder and a shoe saleslady, now a welder of shell plates and organizer of bond sales. She was made vice-chairman of the Rickenbacker civilian defense squadron and named to raise the company flag on Pearl Harbor day because of her record of efficiency. She hasn't missed a day from work since she took up the job."

LABOR UNITY

During the afternoon session yesterday, Mr. Green spoke extemporaneously and dealt with the labor unity negotiations.

He deplored the division in the ranks of labor as an obstacle to the fullest war effort. He regretted, he said, the "fighting and raiding each other" which has been going on.

"I know," he said, "that you all agree with me on this and that you want to see unity and solidarity."

He said that the unity negotiations between the representatives of the AFL and the CIO will resume in two weeks.

"We have no hostility or hatred for the CIO," he said. But the constructive tone of these words was largely undone by his attack on the CIO as "dual" and the AFL and by his attempt to fix the blame for the division wholly on the CIO.

Col. Robert Gainsburg, representing the Under Secretary of War, and Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward of the Navy also addressed the conference.

Atlanta was so crowded with delegates that hotels and private rooming houses were jammed. The Atlanta Civilian Defense Workers set up 500 cots in the Municipal Auditorium to shelter delegates of the thousands of workers in the newly developed basic industries of who couldn't find other places.

Ernest Green and Charles Lang, the two 14-year-old Negro boys referred to in the statement, in whose lynchings no indictments have been brought, were hanged to a bridge on October 12, 1942. Howard Wash was lynched on October 16.

Secretary of the National Emergency Committee to Stop Lynching, which was organized on October 18, is Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union. Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, is treasurer.

Report 'Big 4' Allied Council Being Formed

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Establishment of a "Big Four" War Planning Council—in which the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China will be represented—was reported again here today.

The "Sunday Express" went so far today as to forecast such an Allied war council in its columns.

Reports of the formation of the council, or that its creation was being considered, have grown in volume during the past few days.

According to these reports, the council would not only deal with present war strategy but would be set

'UE' Assails Wage-Price Gap, Demand Real Stabilization

Preparing for contract negotiations covering half a million union war workers, international officers of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, have just issued a statement on wage objectives which makes a powerful demand for real stabilization.

While wage increases have to a certain extent been controlled, living costs have continued to rise, says the statement, signed by Albert J. Fitzgerald, president; Julius Enspak, secretary-treasurer, and James J. Matles, director of organization.

Their declaration is published in the current issues of the UE News in the form of an announcement to locals on policies to pursue on negotiations in the coming months.

They quote U. S. Department of Labor figures to show that living costs have risen no less than 4.8 per cent over and above the 15 per cent which the War Labor Board concedes in its Little Steel formula.

Over and beyond this, new taxes and application of the executive order limiting overtime pay have added new burdens which "tend to throw still further out of balance the growing disproportion between wages and the cost of living," the statement says.

UE officers point to a War Labor Board general order which bans application of contractual automatic cost-of-living increases where this would give raise beyond Little Steel's 15 per cent formula.

This, they say, "in effect admits that there has been an advance in the cost of living since May, 1942, and denies to labor the possibility of seeking 'solution to the problem this increase has caused."

Officers state frankly that they consider win-the-war issues paramount in all considerations and

that they recognize war's needs demand reductions in living standards.

"It is vitally important to the production effort that this necessary reduction in living standards shall not be further aggravated by soaring prices, unprincipled and burdensome taxation and unregulated chaotic distribution of the goods and services that are available."

THEIR PROGRAM

UE officers put forward a 6-point program to bring this about. They ask:

1. Stabilization of the economy through an over-all production and economic program.

2. Immediate establishment by the WLB of a flexible wage formula to remove the gross inequity between wage rates and the cost of living.

3. Increases to remove unjustifiable and disruptive wage differentials.

4. Negotiation of definite, detailed procedure for putting the principle of equal pay to equal work for women into practice.

5. Protection of rates and increased earnings for incentive and day workers alike for increased output.

We Need Your Help

Key Cogs in the Wheel. . . . Your aid as a Volunteer research and reference worker in the Daily Worker means a better, a more stirring paper for victory. We need such volunteers now. Apply any day 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. at the Daily Worker Library, 8th floor, 35 E. 12th St.

City Says Price of Eggs Must Come Down !!!

Widespread profiteering on the retail level is now going on in eggs and poultry, Commissioner of Market Daniel P. Wolley revealed over the week-end.

Retailers have not reduced retail prices of eggs and poultry even though the wholesale market price in eggs dropped about ten cents a dozen and poultry fell two cents a pound.

Beginning today, the Commissioner said inspectors of the Market Department will begin a city wide price checkup.

"It is our intention," he declared, "to see that prices are reduced if they are found too high above what wholesale prices permit." Many retailers, he pointed out, have failed to pass wholesale reductions on to the consumer.

"I feel" he said, "that there is entirely too wide a spread between wholesale and retail prices. Retailers will lose the sympathy of the public if they increase prices when wholesale prices go up without reducing prices when wholesale prices drop."

Eggs now selling at 41 cents a dozen wholesale should be sold over the grocer's counter at 59 cents, he said. The wholesale price, Wolley indicated, is substantially below

Office of Price Administration ceilings of \$5.5 cents a dozen.

Even though the supply of evaporated milk had improved here lately, the Commissioner anticipated an increase in retail prices. He expected a two cent decrease in retail poultry prices.

On Dec. 22, the OPA had permitted a two-cent increase but ruled that the increase would expire on midnight last Friday. To date, retail butchers have been slow to roll-back their poultry prices. Wooley said that investigators would also look into this matter.

Meanwhile Consumer Union revealed yesterday that present meat prices put the important foodstuff beyond the reach of many low-income families. A survey of New

York butcher stores showed that OPA's ceilings were almost entirely disregarded and even the former cheap cuts are sky-high.

"Prompt and drastic action by OPA is needed to put an end to an intolerable situation," CU said.

Asked why they were charging such prices, many butchers complained that wholesale levels were so high that they had to break price ceilings in order to remain in business. They blamed black market activities for many of the ills now existing in the meat industry. Only 20 of the 72 stores surveyed complied with price posting regulations.

The consumers group has reported all facts of the survey to OPA. It urged that all consumers report violations to the price agency.

Yesterdays selling at 41 cents a dozen wholesale should be sold over the grocer's counter at 59 cents, he said. The wholesale price, Wolley indicated, is substantially below

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, who provoked a wild-cat strike of thousands of Pennsylvania hard coal miners. The justified grievances of the miners have been translated by Lewis's maneuvering into strike action in a vital war industry. Lewis is seen here with two other UMW officials, Thomas Kennedy (left) secretary-treasurer, and Percy Tetlow, president of District 17.

Provoked' Mine Strike

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, who provoked a wild-cat strike of thousands of Pennsylvania hard coal miners. The justified grievances of the miners have been translated by Lewis's maneuvering into strike action in a vital war industry. Lewis is seen here with two other UMW officials, Thomas Kennedy (left) secretary-treasurer, and Percy Tetlow, president of District 17.

Overall Plan Needed to Insure Output Asked in War Budget

By George Morris

The President in his "crush-the-Axis" budget message made it clear that we will have to provide one hundred billion dollars of materials to crush Hitlerism. One hundred billions is twice as much as last year's. Can we do it? The President and Commander-in-Chief says we can if we take the necessary steps.

Replies to skeptics who put this question, the President said in his budget message to Congress that it is provided the "nation's manpower and resources are fully harnessed" and provided there is "complete recognition of the necessity of total war by all."

The President's message has called forth a hurricane of news copy, but it largely centers on ways and means to obtain the revenue to pay for the vast program. The basic question is often drowned out by the shouting on tax questions. We could work out a tax program and distribute the hundred billions in contracts. But the real question is, will we be able to produce and deliver a hundred billion dollars worth of arms, ships and planes in 1943?

The conditions put by the President in his reply, leaves no doubt that success depends on at least a far greater effort. The question then logically follows, can we do it by going along as we have last year, or even as late as last month? Or, is it just a matter of each individual exerting more energy?

An examination of the President's opening and budget messages, and experience of last year, especially as compiled in the searching investigations of the Tolson and Truman committees, warn us that success demands a more fundamental step.

A CONSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE

There is nothing here in common with those who raise doubts on the willingness of the people to sacrifice and exert the energy needed for the President's program. The hundred billion dollar goal is necessary and must be met on time. The people will put their shoulders behind it, provided they see that resources are "fully harnessed" and "total war" is a reality.

This confronts us with the Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore Bill that is still before Congress. The bill emerged out of the costly experience we have gone through since the war effort began. It holds that centralization and planning of our entire war effort on a nation-wide scale, with civilian and military needs integrated, is absolutely essential for victory. It calls for establishment of the Office of War Mobilization, agriculture, transportation, technical and scientific knowledge. The bill provides the very instrument through which resources could be "fully harnessed" for a "total war."

There are people who always love to back in the sunshine of self-satisfaction. But those are not the people who helped much in the past and their sentiment will be even less useful in the trying days ahead. Such people will feed much on the impressive figures the President revealed on 1942 arms production. Their song is that everything is going fine so there need be no concern on the coming program.

"SELF-CRITICISM"

The President, however, indicated in his Congress opening speech that the process of improvement of our war effort has been spurred by "self criticism." He welcomed constructive criticism.

"There has been criticism of the management and conduct of our war production," said the President. "Much of this self criticism has had a healthy effect. It has spurred us on. It has reflected a normal American impatience to get on with the job."

It is this type of constructive criticism that the administration received from labor, progressive farm groups and constructive congressional bodies such as the Tolson Committee. That type of criticism, which the President welcomed, must be sharply distinguished from the destructive sniping that is emanating from reactionary defeatist circles.

In the period since Pearl Harbor when monthly war production reached two billion, to the present when the rate is six billion monthly, the President has taken a number of steps that made that progress possible. Labor and progressive forces generally, can well be proud of their part towards those steps. Among them, were:

Formation of the War Production Board and placing it under a civilian head; projection of the seven-point economic stabilization; and eventual establishment of the Office of Economic Stabilization; establishment of the War Manpower Commission with Selective Service under it; establishment of the Food Administration under Secretary of War Wickard; establishment of the Office of Defense Transportation.

All those were partial steps along

Negroes Ask AFL to Fight South's Jim Crow

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—A meeting of 200 Negro delegates to the AFL's Southern War Labor Conference voted last night at the Butler Street YMCA to urge the executive board of the AFL to establish a network of local race relations committees throughout the South to facilitate the integration of Negro workers in war industry.

Delegates attending this special session of conferences also voted to seek the incorporation into the policy committee report of a strong section calling for the abolition of the poll tax by both states and federal action.

Other resolutions adopted by the Negro delegates included one urging the Southern War Labor Conference to go on record against the discrimination against Negroes practiced by many local selective service boards in the South in violation of National Selective Service policy, and another calling on the AFL executive to work for Negro representation on government policy making bodies of war agencies. The resolution specifically mentioned WMC, OPA, WLB, BSB and OWI.

Presiding at the conference of Negro delegates were Cornelius Maiden, National Organizer of the AFL and George W. Miller, second vice-president of the Longshoremen.

A high point in the Sunday morning session of the general conference was an address by Mathew Woll, senior vice-president of the AFL discussing the "twenty-eight" million now in the armed forces or war industry will seek peace time pursuits at the end of the war." He declared that organized labor will face the problem of maintaining standards and organizations "under conditions of a idle labor market."

Mr. Woll said he was hopeful that the Social Security Law would be amended and added that organized labor must be prepared and strong enough to win a post war program that would meet the needs of the nation. "If there was ever a time we have need for united action by a united labor movement, it is now," exclaimed Mr. Woll to be the accompaniment of loud applause.

"This is not time to quarrel about who is to blame for the division in the ranks of labor," he said. "The real concern and the greater problem is to find the way to unite to meet the onslaught of anti-labor elements."

HARVEY Brown, International president of the machinists reaffirmed labor's no-strike pledge but pointed out that the daily newspapers do not tell the true story of the grievances of the workers. He described a plant in the Middle West where the machinists had won an election but had been refused a conference with management to negotiate a contract. When the restive workers threatened to strike, the business agent posted a notice on the bulletin board urging the workers to stick to their jobs. Then, said Mr. Brown, the management ripped the notice off the bulletin board. The business agent posted another notice with the same results.

"These native fascists must change their positions," said Brown. to give unionists an advisory position. The plain truth is that labor, the basic progressive force in our war effort, is not trusted to an important junction.

This runs through the factories, with most employers refusing to give the joint management-labor councils anything more important than a right to organize pep campaigns. The Pepper-Tolson-Kilgore Bill will give labor and employers equality in the over-all partnership and make the factory councils important organs in the production drive.

Taking any field of the war effort and its weakness could be principally traced to the absence of overall centralization and planning. The evidence is overwhelming for passage of the Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore Bill if the 100 billion dollar 1943 program is to be realized.

We have seen that past success was achieved to the extent that steps were taken toward centralization and planning. Why should we stop now and feel satisfied with half measures? We have seen how labor has spurred every step forward that has been taken. The results give good reasons to continue the effort.

"Fully harnessed" manpower and resources and "total war" means passage of the Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore Bill. The American Theater Wing also wrote the skit.



Coast Guardsman James D. Fox holds his fingers through a blanket that was ripped by a Japanese shell that struck his bunk on Guadalcanal a minute or two after he had left it. On one occasion the tent occupied by Fox had 72 holes in it after a Japanese artillery attack.

—U. S. Coast Guard photo

Drive for Health Aides Started

A drive to recruit two thousand "Volunteer Health Assistants" for the Department of Health is planned for the coming week—Jan. 17-23 — by the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office.

The shortage of Public Health Nurses, due to the drain of war needs for trained personnel, has accentuated the shortage of Volunteer assistants to help out the trained nurses in the schools and the public clinics.

In order to overcome this shortage, the CDVO, together with the Department of Health executives and the Board of Education, will make a united appeal to the women of New York to enroll for this vital war-time service.

The Volunteer Health Assistants relieve the Public Health Nurses of duties that the lay citizen can do, such as working as a receptionist, keeping the written records, escorting children to and from their classrooms, taking temperatures. They thus free the nurse to give her full time for professional services that call for the highly skilled training of the registered nurse. The volunteer Health Assistants work in "Well-Baby Stations," elementary schools, vocational schools, chest clinics, and other city health services.

Although the Volunteer Health Assistant also works with adults, the bulk of her work is centered on children. The campaign to enroll the necessary two thousand additional Volunteers is being coordinated through the Child Care, Development and Protection Department of CDVO, under the direction of Dr. Alice V. Kellher, its chairman.

CDVO Presents Block Organization Skit

"America's Way Can Work," a skit on Block Organization, will be produced for the CDVO's Regional Conference and Training Institute at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Jan. 19th. All volunteers interested in the Block Organization are invited by CDVO to attend the evening session of the conference.

The skit is to be put on by a talented group sent out by the Speakers' Bureau of the American Theatre Wing War Services Inc., whose services were secured by the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office Speakers' Bureau, Mrs. Russell said. The American Theatre Wing also wrote the skit.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS

SENDER GARLIN
now conducting 12-week course on

"Literature and the World We Live In"

THURSDAYS at 7 P.M.

Beginning

January 21

WORKERS SCHOOL
35 EAST 12th STREET AL. 4-1196

Register Now

ENGLISH

OR ARITHMETIC

Speaking correctly, reading well, writing good social and business letters. Know arithmetic for work or business. Our private lessons teach you easily, quickly, and inexpensively.

COST OF LESSONS: \$1.00 PER LESSON

CLASSES: 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 M.

ADDRESS: EAST 12th STREET

REGISTRATION: 140 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. Wisconsin 7-2927

... The Roundup ...

Three men on a horse made history in the entertainment world. Three men on a base actually made the Brooklyn Dodgers. Until those three historic athletes piled up on the Ebbets Field sack and started going through the Alphonse-and-Gaston apoligies, the Dodgers had no real claim to fame as the Daffiness Boys.

And in the same vein you can expect three or more Dodgers to "coagulate" on a base at the Dodgers' new spring training camp, Bear Mountain. We mean that three or more Dodgers will collect on any given base to keep warm, it will be so cold during the spring at Bear Mountain, N. Y.

If the late Uncle Robbie, or Larry MacPhail, were guiding the destinies of the Dodgers, you might expect a wartime training shift to a spot that has been famous for its ski jumping and winter sports. But with conservative Branch Rickey at the Brooklyn helm, you would expect a training site as far south as the government allows.

We don't know when the snow leaves Bear Mountain, but we'll wager it's a lot later than the date on which Branch Rickey figures. He has ordered the Flatbush flock to report on March 15. Maybe he is right, but if we know our Bear Mountain those Dodgers had better show up with skis and snow shoes. And they had better bring their gelandessprungs, herringbone ascents, kick turns, quersprungs, telemarks, and vorlage toadies.

On the face of President Branch Rickey's announcement, it would seem that this staid Sunday school teacher was launching the Dodgers upon the daffiest training program the "beloved bums" ever knew. And maybe that's just what Rickey wants the public to think, because he barely mentions the fact that the Dodgers—in inclement weather—will work out in the huge field house of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., about five miles from the Bear Mountain ski jump.

The field house is one of the most spacious and adequately equipped arenas of its kind in the east. The batting cage measures 400 by 200 feet, and the entire infield is enclosed by a net.

You will recall that Rickey first wanted the mammoth field house at Yale, New Haven, Conn., for his Dodgers, and that he gave up this ideal training facility only after being assured that the Army aviation corps insisted upon having it.

In view of this trade, which will send the Dodgers with their snow shoes, skis and tonkins to Bear Mountain, we would suggest that Rickey be appointed a one-man committee to deal with the Japanese army. We're confident that he could talk them into giving us Truk Island, their great South Pacific naval base, for Barren Island in New York harbor, destination for much of the city refuse.

NEW MASSES

Read the
Daily Worker Every Day!

ARE ALL GERMANS NAZIS?

BY

Samuel Sillen
•
THE JEW:
1943
HIS CHANGING
STATUS

BY

Wm. Zukerman

HAVE WE HELPED?

BY

Richard O. Boyer

IN THE NEW
ISSUE NOW ON
THE STANDS
15¢

NEW MASSES

ON THE AIR
Sundays 12:45 P.M.
WQXR

1560 on the Dial

LISTEN!

FOR
EVERY AMERICAN

LIVE WITH THE SYMBOL OF LIBERTY. Show your pride in America by draping "Old Glory" in a corner of your home or office! A Flag Set for every reader!

Just bring to the Daily Worker 6 of these coupons, numbered consecutively, plus 60¢ and the set is yours! (Add 10¢ for postage if mailed.)

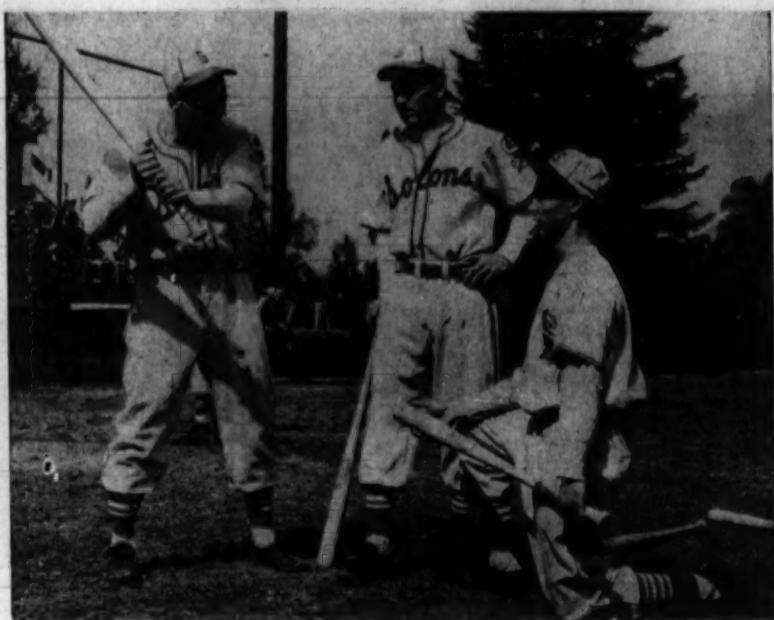
DAILY WORKER FLAG SET
Flag 36" x 24" and cost of American Eagle

Coupon No. 36

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Pepper, the Old 'Wild Horse' Doesn't Buck Like He Used to

Pepper Martin Oughtta Know



Maybe he's getting mellow with age, or perhaps it's the responsibilities of being a successful minor league manager . . . but the sad truth is that Pepper Martin of the original Gas House Gang, ain't what he used to be. Certainly one of the game's most colorful guys when he played ball, Pepper has just been made director of the Rochester farm of the Cardinals in the International League. . . . We should have known that Pepper had a more subdued side to his nature. Wasn't he the maestro of the never-to-be-forgotten "Martin's Missouri Mudcats"?

He's the same John Leonard (Pepper) Martin—spirited and gracious—albeit a trifle more on the serious side. Managing a ball team will do things like that to a man. The old Wild Horse of the Osage galloped the Sacramento Solons to the Pacific Coast League pennant last season and in 1941 into a second-place finish. This year he will direct the Rochester farm of the Cardinals in the International League. The latter item was given out late last week and might not have been strictly on the news side, since J. G. Taylor Spink, the crystal gazer, saw it coming more than a month ago and gave readers the tip in *The Sporting News*.

However, the signing of a Rochester contract brought Pepper to St. Louis, and it was dis-

covered he had grown serious. He probably never will be able to come to grips with a gripe with all the sound and fury exhibited by his old boss, Frankie Frisch. Yet, if he stays at the business of managing long enough, there's no telling what will happen. He is picking up a tallener, and a baldly-frayed one, at Rochester. But if he actually has learned to be grave and turns to taciturnity after a tough defeat, it's going to be a horse of another color.

When, Johnny was climbing fire escapes at hotels and moving from room to room on window ledges to keep ahead of his manager; when he was occasionally late for a train; when he was playing practical jokes on his mates, or building a bonfire on the field in 110-degree temperature; when he was stealing bases

and taking belly-flopper slides—that was the Pepper Martin we knew. . . . Say it isn't so, John.

Perhaps this tragic development in the personality of the Wild Horse is not due entirely to the responsibility of managing. Someone your chronicler likes to trace it to that black day in 1939 when Frisch, by ultimatum and ukase, disabled Martin's Missouri Mudcats. That was a terrific blow to Pepper. He tried to console himself in the belief that Franklin merely was unfortunate enough to know good music when he heard it. But there was Bill McGee's fiddle, Lon Warneke's guitar, Frenchy Bordagaray's washboard and Martin's harmonica, all muted in the lockers. Gentlemen, there was tragedy in the nude. . . .

Marlin will be 39, February 29—rather, he would be if there was a 29th this February. He's had his fun and now talks about rocking chairs, etc. In his new-found culture, he said: "Boys, I hain't hadda drink of anything stronger'n coffee—and that's hard to get—in more'n two years."

We hope that his new seriousness is nothing more than a passing mood.—*Sporting News*.

Of course, there have been other sobering blows in the life of the Wild Horse, not the least of which is gasoline rationing. When Pepper came to St. Louis last week to sign the Rochester papers, he had to duke it up in Oklahoma and take a train. Now, riding a train when there is a station wagon, truck or even a tractor around is bad enough, but when Pep had to duke it up orders from his wife, that was much like going into a lethal chamber.

Martin likes to travel along the peaceful country roads and do his own steering. Gas rationing has killed all that. When he was with the Cards and got an off-season summons from Breadon or Rickey, he'd gas up the station wagon or milk truck and be on his way. He might even take the dog along. It didn't matter how much Oklahoma clay was on his dungarees or his boots.

A few years ago when admirers gave the Wild Horse a day at Sportsman's Park, one of the gifts presented to him was a tractor. When last seen at the close of the season, he was headed for the road leading to Oklahoma City. But it developed later that the machine was loaded on a truck in the outskirts of St. Louis.

When Martin left the Cardinals, probably the only man who did not regret his departure was Bill Stockstill, superintendent at Sportsman's Park. Pepper would gather up so much mechanical junk during a season that Stockstill had no place to keep his own equipment. Bill called him the "junk dealer."

The year Martin moved up from Rochester to the Cards, he took back west with him in his silver six-shotgun, two rifles, three pistols and two hounds. He looked as if he was ready for Guadalcanal.

Marlin will be 39, February 29—rather, he would be if there was a 29th this February. He's had his fun and now talks about rocking chairs, etc. In his new-found culture, he said: "Boys, I hain't hadda drink of anything stronger'n coffee—and that's hard to get—in more'n two years."

We hope that his new seriousness is nothing more than a passing mood.—*Sporting News*.

SPORT PARADE

BILL MARDO

One More Kid Finds Out That Chalky Is Nobody's Old Man

The frantic applecart was most decidedly dumped over by the result of last Friday night's Garden double-header. We discussed the LaMotta upset in yesterday's column, but space did not allow us to take up the pleasurable task of reviewing the efforts of one of this department's pet subjects, namely the astonishing Chalky Wright.

No doubt you know that the ageless wonder beat Joey Peralta . . . But what intrigued us most was the manner in which Chalky turned back his younger foe. Peralta can't be written off as an easy mark on anybody's book. On the contrary, he held a previous decision over Wright, and was rated as the top contender for Beau Jack's lightweight crown . . . Or was, until Chalky set about the business of taming the tough little Mexican jumping bean.

Chalky's a wonderful guy to watch in action. Never a wasted motion . . . never flustered. Fighting is his business, and he's got it down to a science. We used to be of the opinion that Chalky couldn't travel at his old-time pace. Just what that old-time pace was, we wouldn't know, because the venerable Mr. Wright has been boxing almost as long as we've been breathing.

But we started getting dubious of the wisdom of counting Chalky out, the night that he fought Willie Pep. That bout was that one, and with it the title. That bout was a 15 rounder, and for every minute of those rounds Chalky was on the move, stalking the speedy-footed Pep, and trying to nail him. Now, we figured Chalky to lose that one, and weren't surprised at the result. What did open our eyes, however, was the incredible fact that Chalky wasn't the least bit tired after it was over, and looked a lot fresher than the kid who had outpointed him!

The Peralta affair was almost the same thing. We say almost, for Joey was, is, or never-will-be a Willie Pep. Yet he too, tried dancing around Chalky to pile up those points. Peralta wasn't successful because Wright was a lot sharper Friday night than he was against Pep. He wasn't missing with his snappy, jarring left and was in such fine condition that Peralta could never stay away far enough from the ever advancing Wright. Indeed, after a while, Joey gave up the idea of dancing around Chalky, and attempted to mix it up with him.

Joey should have known better, for anyone who has ever fought Chalky knows the inadvisability of coming to him. He'll swat you from corner to corner without let-up.

And so Chalky handed another fresh youngster his lumps. Did it without so much as taking a deep breath. There's only one fighting habit of Chalky's that we'd like to take issue with. Every so often during the course of the fight, Chalky turned his head away from his opponent and spit clear across the ring. That's his prerogative. But Gee Whiz . . . always in our direction! He had our head bobbing up and down like we were fishing for apples at a Halloween party.

RWR Raises Nine Million Since Start

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Russia War Relief has exceeded the goal of \$6,000,000 which it set early in 1942 for relief supplies to the Soviet Union by more than 50 per cent, it was reported to an annual meeting of the board of directors in the Mayflower Hotel held here, by Edward C. Carter, president of the relief agency. The luncheon meeting was attended by Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov.

The board of directors was told by Carter that the war relief agency, since its inception in the fall of 1941, had raised in contributions in cash, in kind, and in collectable pledges made during 1942 a total of \$9,342,304 as of Dec. 31, 1942. Approximately \$3,000,000 of the 1942 funds, Carter said, was realized through participation in more than 300 Community War Chests throughout the country.

SEE GREATER '43 NEED

Carter stated that relief needs in Russia during 1943 are expected to be far greater than in 1942 and that Russian War Relief was confident the American people would feel called upon to increase their donations.

Ad Guild To Discuss Point' Ration

The Advertising Mobilization Committee will hold a meeting on Tuesday night, Jan. 19th, at the Advertising Club to discuss with government representatives a program or presenting point rationing and price control in New York City.

Mr. Prince Carlisle, Information Specialist with Office of War Information, Miss Edith Christensen, and Miss Genoaa Nizzardini of the Office of Price Administration will meet with representatives from leading New York agencies to plan a price control program with popular appeal.

The Advertising Mobilization Committee, an open Committee of advertising workers sponsored by the American Advertising Guild, has already completed several projects for U. S. Government agencies.

"How to Keep War Time Prices Down" was prepared for OPA by this committee and has been widely used through the U. S.

The point rationing program, in the words of President Roosevelt is designed to "distribute the scarce necessities of life equitably. By rationing we restrict consumption, but only to assure each civilian his share of basic commodities."

The meeting which will be held at the Advertising Club, 23 Park Ave. at 8 P. M. is open to all advertising people.

CIO Women's Program For Home Front

The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO has asked President Roosevelt to adopt its five-point program to prevent food price increases and to speed rationing.

The five-point program includes immediate rationing of all essential consumer goods, dollars and cents retail price ceilings, assistance to low-income families through continuation of the food stamp plan and adequate enforcement of OPA regulations.

Urge Granting of Full City School Budget

Mortality Rate of Greeks Rising

UNITED NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES OF NEW YORK, INC., central organization of 42 city settlements, announced today that it would call upon budget director, Kenneth F. Dayton, to grant the Board of Education's full budget request "in order that the schools may serve the maximum needs of the city during these days of stress."

The organization's program will be presented by Frederick Greenman, chairman of its committee on Public Education, when the hearing starts this afternoon.

Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, president of United Neighborhood Houses, announced that United Neighborhood Houses' board of directors had instructed Mr. Greenman to present a program calling for:

Elimination of oversized classes, which last year increased in elementary schools by 17 per cent to an average of 33 pupils.

An all-day basis for recreation centers, playgrounds, and athletic fields wherever possible throughout the city.

Continuation and expansion of WPA nurseries by the Board of Education, coupled with an effort to get state or federal funds to perform this function.

Restoration of adult classes in English and citizenship.

A substantial increase in the staff of the Bureau of Child Guidance.

The full manning of the social investigating service of the Bureau of Attendance.

The cessation of the drastic economies effected by the city during the past few years in services rendered by the schools.

"The Red Army on the eastern front and the Anglo-American army in Tripolitania and Tunisia are striking powerful blows at our common enemy. The hour of liberation is nigh. Let us help our great Allies to hasten the defeat of the enemy!"

Such inscriptions appear overnight on the walls of many buildings in Athens, Salonic, Piraeus and other Greek cities.

Recently a Hitlerite patrol detained two school boys in a street as they were posting anti-fascist leaflets. Despite torture, the youthful patriots did not reveal the name of the author of these leaflets.

Infuriated at the courage of the boys, the occupationists shot them. That same night Greek guerrillas raided the German commandant's office in Trikala and avenged the murder of the children.

CHANGE THE WORLD



Masculine Comments On
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's
Advice to Army Wives

By MIKE GOLD

Fellow-worker Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, greatest and grandest of all the Flynn's (including certainly those Pavlovian Block Flynn's) wrote words of advice recently to the young army wives of this war.

Some throw up their jobs after marriage and follow their soldier boy to whatever far-off camps, she said. The girls often quit essential war work, merely to hang around in an emotional stew while their soldier boys concentrate so stern and necessary war training.

This is undignified; it is also slavish and reactionary, says Elizabeth Flynn, for women to slip back into the rôle of camp follower. Women are as necessary as men in fighting in the war against fascism and China, Russia and England have proved it.

Would anyone give the Soviet Union a chance for victory if all its brave women left the hospitals and wheat fields, the factories and railroads where they are working, and indulged themselves in weeping and the old feminine frustrations and futilities?

All of which is sound logic and strategy, and most of the girls who read Elizabeth Flynn know with their heads that it is true.

But with their hearts they must differ, and it was with all the pain of troubled young hearts that they wrote letters of disagreement to their respected friend, comrade and leader Gurley Flynn.

I have had a few war weddings among relatives and friends in my own familiar circle. In one case I helped persuade some friends and reluctant parents to permit a young girl to marry the fine soldier boy she had gone with. It has been a success. I have a young relative in the air force who hastily married, and whose wife followed him to camp. Other girls have gone on working; there does not seem to be a general rule.

And it is difficult to lay down general laws of conduct to young people afire with the ancient love and romance, who must crowd ten years of living into a few hours.

They can never know how long their soldier husband will be with them. Next month, or even tomorrow morning may come the signal for his departure to Europe, Africa or the South Seas.

They want as much time together as they can snatch before the war separates them—perhaps permanently. The grim shape of death looms behind all the rosy clouds and music of the honeymoon. Every moment is brief and poignant.

Who could reproach young people for snatching so eagerly at happiness in war time? Nothing is now secure, and one must live in the moment if one is to live at all. This is the wisdom of a period like ours.

Yet Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is right in taking a wider and more objective view. Nobody, not us nor the young couples nor their children and children's children would ever know another moment of personal happiness if this war were lost to Hitler.

Women must be as brave surely as men and ready to make the same efforts and sacrifices. Women have as much to lose or gain by the war. It is no longer a man's job. Women are not permitted the rôle of bystander when the sky falls in and foul fascism threatens to swamp humanity with blood and evil.

But Americans do not yet completely understand the immense and tragic stakes of this war. Our rich people still can read ads in the N. Y. Times advertising \$10,000 fur coats for their kept women. Our Congress contains a gang of copperheads and apes. Our press is largely copperhead. The atmosphere is poisoned with the lethargy, doubt and deceit of the Tory snakes.

Is it any wonder that the best and most loyal anti-fascist women often succumb to the prevailing atmosphere when their hearts are troubled by personal cares and afflictions? What shall they do on working while the Palm Beach women still play with gigolos and maintain the luxury market in furs, jewels and bedroom suites?

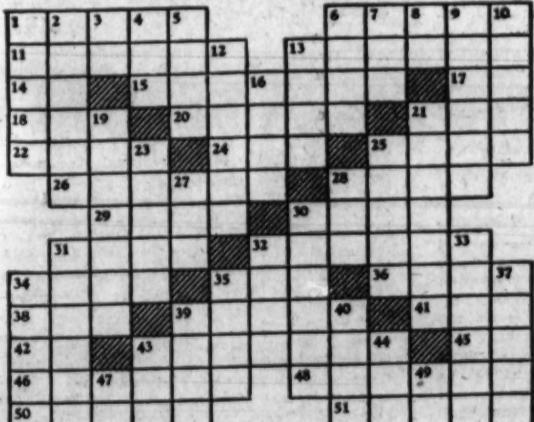
Yes, we must all carry on, despite everything. Hitler must be crushed, and only the people can do the job. Women are people. And women are warriors, and workers, indispensable in the fight for survival, as necessary as they were in Spain, Russia or China.

Miss United Nations

Russian-born Laine Solg has been chosen as Miss United Nations from over 1,400 applicants and will be crowned on the N. Y. Strand stage tonight. Miss Solg, whose favorite women are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Soviet sniper Lieutenant Pavlichenko, will be crowned by a group of Allied servicemen with a Miss United Nations hat designed by Hattie Carnegie. She will be coiffed by Rene, made up by Westmore and sent off with Dennis Morgan to the Copacabana Club.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1 Walk pompously
- 4 A fissile rock
- 11 Gets up
- 12 Made unclean
- 14 A Chinese unit of weight
- 15 Abstains from
- 17 Six (Roman numerals)
- 18 A coarse, striped fabric
- 20 Attempts
- 21 Dry, as wine
- 22 A small depression
- 24 Ever (poetic)
- 25 A band of leather
- 26 Matters
- 28 Damage
- 29 The linden (pl.)
- 30 An outer garment
- 31 Alcoholic drink
- 32 A missive
- 33 Covers with a thick, black substance
- 34 TMS ASSURE
- 35 CHASSIS SEERS
- 36 BELATES ARIA
- 37 DAL ISLE TSAR
- 38 RISE AREA RAG
- 39 ANTA LEAS ALI
- 40 MARGE ASSUMES
- 41 OLDEST SECT
- 42 RAKE DO SEE
- 43 TENSEST TI
- 44 OOD AM EH GAT
- 45 AN PLATED ARE
- 46 SAC AD GRAM
- 47 TMS ASSURE
- 48 CHASSIS SEERS
- 49 BELATES ARIA
- 50 DAL ISLE TSAR

VERTICAL

- 1 Vegetable dish
- 2 Clans
- 3 Japanese marine measure
- 4 To employ nicked
- 5 To collapse
- 6 Samarium
- 7 The whole upon
- 8 Possessive pronoun
- 9 Indian mulberry
- 10 Makes even
- 11 Antelope
- 12 Twists
- 13 Soothsayer
- 14 Hastens
- 15 Deer horns
- 16 A stanza of six lines (pl.)
- 17 Attempts
- 18 Parcels of land
- 19 Basement
- 20 Pertaining to the water
- 21 To recline in a lazy manner
- 22 Lifts
- 23 A doctrine
- 24 Dependable
- 25 Respect
- 26 Symbol for nickel
- 27 The finish
- 28 Parcel of land
- 29 Basement
- 30 Pertaining to the water
- 31 To recline in a lazy manner
- 32 The Hitler Jungle
- 33 The Hitler Jungle
- 34 Some of the most stirring scenes show the Norwegians shooting and slaying their way out of the Hitler jungle. There is the killing of the hated Nazi Colonel which is the

Writers of the World Meet in The Pages of a Soviet Magazine

By Walt Carmon

It will be recalled that about a year ago The Worker printed a letter to Richard Wright from a Red Army Commander on the Lithuanian border. This Soviet military man wanted to thank Richard Wright for writing "Native Son," which he enjoyed so much in the Russian translation appearing in the Moscow monthly International Literature.

He said that in his sector, there was a long list of rank and file Red Army men and commanders waiting to read it. Just recently, New Masses printed a letter to Ruth McKenney from a wounded nurse in a Moscow hospital, telling her how much she enjoyed her piece which also had appeared in the Russian edition of International Literature.

Soviet Fan-Mail

Not only American writers, but literary men and women the world over receive such heartfelt and appreciative Soviet fan-mail. It is because in the pages of this Soviet publication the writers of all the world meet the Soviet reader—the Red Army men, collective farmers, factory and white collar workers.

The Russian edition of International Literature is the Soviet guide to Anglo-American and all foreign literature. It must not be confused with the English edition of which scattered copies reach some of us (or the French, German or Spanish editions). The English edition is aimed primarily to give us a birds-eye-view of the Soviet literary world. The Russian edition is much larger, sometimes up to 400 pages, a large part of them in small type, and it prints only the creative work of writers outside the Soviet Union—and criticism, book reviews and book notes about it.

Writing in the Moscow News T. Rokotov, then editor of the Russian edition (Boris Sutchkoff is editor-in-chief of all five editions) wrote:

Films:

Muni Plays a Norwegian Patriot in Fine War Film

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN, Screenplay by Irwin Shaw. From a story by C. S. Forester. Directed by John Farrow. A Lester Cowan production presented by Columbia. At Loew's Criterion.

By David Platt

Paul Muni turns in one of the finest performances of his career as a fighting Norwegian patriot in Columbia's powerful anti-Nazi film "Commandos Strike at Dawn."

At long last, we can say we have a film in which Nazis are portrayed as they really are. There are no Hitler-hailing dumkopfs in "Commandos Strike at Dawn."

There is a scene in the picture in which a Nazi officer instructs his orderly to proclaim that anyone found listening to the radio will be shot. "You talk too fast, mine here, what was the last word?" "Idiot, why don't you listen—the last word is death."

The Sword And Axe

Death—the sword and the axe—is what the Butcher ordered for the peaceful citizens of a little fishing village in Norway. "Your industries and your culture are safe in our hands," they said, while behind them knives glittered. You need no longer fear the British. We are your friends. Incidentally, curfew will be at nine tonight and any Norwegian found on the streets after that will be shot. People of Norway, greetings from the "New Order." A small child furnishes the best comment to all this when he turns to his father with tears in his eyes: Take me away, I don't like them.

With the robot-like efficiency of bank-robbers, the Nazis are shown smashing the things nearest and dearest to Norwegian traditions. The houses are ransacked for blankets, pots and pans. The church is forced to close its doors. The books are burned. "I am writing a novel myself," a disgusted teacher remarks to one of the firebugs. "I will be very disappointed if you do not burn it."

The children are taught to hate the Jews and the Poles, but are warned by their parents not to believe a word they hear in school. Youngsters—blonde and healthy—are conscripted into labor camps. Patriots singled out by a local Quisling are "questioned" privately. In a beautifully written scene, Paul Muni calls the villagers together and pleads for action against the Nazi tom-boys.

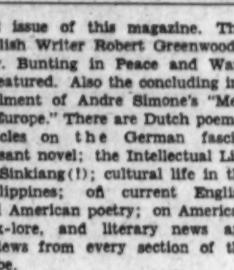
"Now we discover there is only one regulation—kill or be killed. I am ready to observe that regulation. I have come to ask you how we can change over in this jungle from the murdered Norwegian people. We must learn to be gangsters, thugs, useful with knife, sandbag, dynamite, noose, club and poison—and I propose that we start immediately. The penalties will be frightful—at least we have finally realized that the jungle is around us."

The Hitler Jungle

Some of the most stirring scenes show the Norwegians shooting and slaying their way out of the Hitler jungle. There is the killing of the hated Nazi Colonel which is the



Soviet readers' show the deepest interest in American authors. Richard Wright (left) was thanked by a Red Army Commander for his book "Native Son," and steel workers in Siberia want to know what Hemingway (right) is now writing.



American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.

American authors have always been of prime interest in the Soviet Union. First serially—in book form and in fabulous-sized editions—practically every leading American writer has appeared in translation. As a result Upton Sinclair, Dreiser, Sandburg, Wolfe, Hemingway, Pearl Buck, Wright, Halper, Langston Hughes Faulkner and many others are familiar with the English edition of the magazine, but for obvious reasons they are not so well informed about the Russian edition.



Food Crisis

ARE food prices going up? The "strike" of the flour brokers of the New York commodity markets (for that is what it amounts to, since they refuse flatly to deliver flour to bakers unless they can get higher prices) only adds another piece of confusion to the growing food chaos in the country.

The fact is that the crimes committed by the anti-Administration "farm bloc" profiteers, aided by the defeatist Taft-Wheeler crowd, are now beginning to be felt in every city and home.

It was a foregone conclusion that a war economy which has controlled prices on only certain goods, and uncontrolled runaway profiteering on essential foods, was bound to run into trouble.

The price of wheat is uncontrolled (thanks to the wreckers in Congress); but the price of processed wheat (flour) is controlled. So is the price of bread. This inevitably breeds a situation where the millers and bakers (especially the smaller one) say they find it difficult to operate.

And in the case of the profits-as-usual larger corporations, they simply threaten to deprive the population of bread in order to get a break-through of the OPA ceilings. The OPA has allowed the millers higher prices already, hoping against hope that this would not raise retail bread prices. But the bread price is beginning to crack.

Meanwhile, the American supply of wheat is gigantic, the largest known in any country at any time. It is being stored in bins, stores, churches, garages, and in open crates in the fields. The Government, at the same time, has hundreds of millions of "excess wheat" stored from previous years.

The food problem may become serious if the "we-want-higher-prices" disruptors have their way, and if the Government hesitates to establish a total, planned, centralized distribution through over-all rationing and over-all price control of all commodities bought and sold.

Piecemeal solutions have clearly not done the job. Total, centralized food program must now be established. Otherwise, it is not out of the question that actual starvation may prevail in many war centers. Malnutrition is already hurting war production in some places.

The Kaiser Dispute

THE UNSETTLED differences between the AFL and CIO shipyard unions in the Kaiser plants on the Pacific coast is giving the enemies of all labor an opportunity.

Westbrook Pegler has just seized with gloating on this dispute as proving the need for scuttling the Wagner Act.

Mr. John P. Frey has just warned that "the most far-reaching conflict between the AFL and CIO than can be imagined" may result if the differences are not settled.

Such a development is clearly a danger to everyone concerned, including the discontents. It would provide a field day for the union-smashers in every locality of the country.

With such developments looming, it clearly behoves the labor movement to settle this dispute within the house of labor.

The machinery for such a settlement is at hand. The CIO leadership has just ratified the recent decision to set up a joint agency

Europe's Freedom Front

By James Allen

ONE of the most important developments of the war in the past months is the new advance of the liberation front of the peoples of Europe. Viewing the war as a whole, it must be said that the rise of the people's liberation front is second in importance only to the Soviet offensive on the Eastern front.

The struggle of the European peoples against the Axis yoke has assumed a new and highly significant role in the alignment of the United Nations front against Hitlerism. In the countries occupied by Hitler and his satellite troops the people have taken advantage of the weakening of the Nazi military power on the Soviet front, and the further dispersal of Hitler's garrison troops forced by the North African offensive. They have intensified their struggle and resorted more and more to armed guerrilla warfare and sabotage.

In Yugoslavia the struggle has assumed the proportions of a sustained war by an organized People's Army, deriving its support and authority from popular councils only recently centralized in a Constituent Assembly. A full-fledged land front, tying down at least three times the number of Axis' soldiers now engaged in North Africa, is maintained by the Yugoslav peoples and their army formations.

In Poland, Greece, Albania, the Low Countries and Norway, where various forms of civil resistance still predominate, the weakening and dispersal of the forces of occupation are accompanied by the growth of guerrilla war and greater acts of sabotage. From Greece and Albania comes news of increasing partisan warfare. In Poland the armed struggle is rapidly becoming the predominant form of resistance to Hitler.

It is not a question, as some people had it, of De Gaulle striking off a compromise with Giraud and Vichy-politicians in the African colonies. It is a matter of General Giraud and the other military leaders fighting the Axis joining in the existing national front of the French people, leaving behind the Vichyites who never again, despite all their protestations, can enjoy the confidence of the French patriots.

ANOTHER highly significant development of the European liberation front is the rise of a national anti-war and independence front within the Axis countries and their satellites.

This also has been affected by the weakening of Hitler's power and the deterioration of relations within the Axis coalition, especially between Berlin and Rome.

Within the past month, the nucleus of a broad anti-Hitler peace front has taken shape in Italy, Germany and Hungary. In these countries the forces of liberation are there; what is needed is that they unite in struggle against the war, against Hitler and all those responsible for the war.

Thus, throughout the length and breadth of Europe, in some places already stirring into life in others already fighting a full-fledged war, the National Liberation Front of the peoples emerges to take its rightful place in the war effort of the United Nations.

Latin-USSR Relations

WHEN Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay arrives in the United States he will, among other things, examine the possibility of resuming diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Dr. Guani, who has just been elected Vice-President, is one of the leading Latin American spokesmen for friendship with the United States and the Soviet Union.

It is also expected that other Latin American countries, prominently among them Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, will soon establish normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Mexico and Cuba have already resumed relations with the USSR, with whom they are allied in the anti-Hitler war.

These new developments are to be welcomed heartily as a further strengthening of Latin American participation in the anti-Axis front of the United Nations. It is to be noted that precisely those countries which have played a leading role in hemisphere defense and in maintaining friendly relations with the United States are among the first to normalize their relations with the Soviet Union. Our Good Neighbor policy derives additional strength from Latin-American-Soviet friendship.

Where to Study

SPEAKING to 20,000 people last Monday night in Madison Square Garden, Earl Browder said:

"The Communists of the United States have trained themselves in the school of thought of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. It was Lenin who directed our attention to the riches of our own American history, which for years the workers' movement in this country had neglected because they had been misled by the debunking school of historical writing.

"Americans in the mass have not learned Lenin's and Stalin's teachings. Lenin has much to teach us about how to win this war."

Where can Americans learn these teachings of Lenin which will help them to win this war, which will help them solve its thousand complex and tangled problems? In New York City is an institution built and shaped to this end—the Workers School, a true people's university designed to give a coherent explanation of current affairs and to prepare its students to come to grips with the urgent problems of the day.

The school, now in its 20th year of service to the thinking, active, progressive people of New York, opens its winter term today. Remembering that ideas are weapons, people are turning in increasing numbers to the arsenal of theory which Marxism provides, and which may be studied systematically only in a Marxist school.

ILGWU Leadership Still Harbors Dangerous Anti-Soviet Prejudices

By Rose Wortis

1943 ushered in a New Year of great struggle and sacrifice, great hope and promise of victory over the mortal foe of all mankind, fascism. The spirit of the offensive is dominating all thought, and action of the masses.

The most inspiring news that gives flesh and blood to this great promise is the sweeping offensive of the Red Army on the Eastern front. This offensive is driving back the fascists from long-entrenched positions, killing hundreds of thousands of Hitler's hordes, and destroying a mass of his war equipment.

This is news from the Eastern front that has given stimulus to the offensive preparations of our nation, and is raising the spirit of revolt amongst the peoples of the conquered countries and in Germany itself.

The inspiring message of President Roosevelt to the 78th Congress, promising to strike at the heart of the Axis in Europe in union with the Soviet Union, and his great tribute to the Soviet Union won universal acclaim.

FROM LABOR'S RANKS

The strongest expression of support and gratitude to the Russian people who have thus far borne the main burden of Hitler's onslaught came from the ranks of labor—CIO, AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods. This support was backed by a pledge to intensify labor's efforts to provide the means for the offensive and to take up the battle against the defeatists and obstructionists at home.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union in its official organ, Justice, of January 1st, devotes a two-column editorial and a special article by its Washington correspondent, J. C. Allen, to a review of the developments of the war on the domestic front, and to labor's perspective.

These articles have many points in agreement with all other anti-war forces. However, there are two points to which we must take exception—one of omission and one of commission.

The title of the main editorial is "The Year of the Turning Tide." The title in itself would lead the reader to expect in the first place discussion of the battle front where the United Nations are really at grips with the enemies, but not in Justice. With a skill that cannot be surpassed even by the most expert

It shows that the leaders of this powerful union have not shown the

defeatist commentators, the writer of the editorial accomplishes the feat of writing a two-column editorial on "the turning of the tide," of "the dreamed and hoped for offensive strategy in motion," and further "the dishing it out with the same grit and gusto as for more than a year we had taken it," etc., without mentioning the Soviet Union or the Red Army by as much as a single word. Reading the article one would never guess that the Soviet Union had anything to do with the war.

NO ACCIDENT

This editorial is not a mere accident, a careless omission in writing, because the editorial dealt in the main with the war effort of our own nation. It is a deliberate part of a general policy. For we are not fighting this war by ourselves. Our strategy surely has some relation to the strategy and activities of our allies, especially the Soviet Union. How can we talk about the "turning of the tide" in the war without evaluating the role of the Soviet Union?

No, the editorial is not an incident in itself. It is part of the general policies unfortunately being followed by the leadership of the ILGWU. If they dare not openly speak out against the Soviet Union, they try at least to minimize its role, argue it at whenever the occasion arises and forget the unpleasant fact—to them—of its existence. The less said about the Soviet Union, the better—is the policy of the leadership of the ILGWU.

This policy is further expressed by its uncompromising opposition to international trade union unity with the Soviet trade union movement, lukewarm support to Russian War Relief, refusal to participate as speakers at the historic Madison Square Garden Soviet Friendship Meeting on November 7th together with William Green, R. J. Thomas, Gov. Lehman, Vice President Wallace, and refusal to participate in the testimonial dinner to Soviet labor.

STILL PREJUDICED

All these incidents taken together leave aside the occasional contributions to Soviet relief, given under great rank-and-file pressure) show that the leadership of the ILGWU has not freed itself of its past prejudices against the Soviet Union based on lies and slanders exposed as enemy propaganda.

Association with this Forward clique has undermined the prestige and influence of the ILGWU in the life of the nation, has alienated it from the CIO, from the best forces in the AFL, and from the general progressive movement.

period representatives of the anti-Hitler camp, ranging from the Communists to the opposition within the Nazi and fascist parties. They have formulated their programs and issued manifestos to their peoples.

While the forces of the national front have not yet formally organized in Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland, here too, especially in the Balkan countries, the tempo of the people's struggle against Hitler is growing at a swift pace. The severe losses suffered by the Rumanians on the Eastern Front and the bitter opposition of the Bulgarians to Hitler's efforts to bring them into the war against the Soviet Union are speeding up the independence struggle in these countries.

In Finland guerrilla forces have already made their appearance, and the growing people's opposition to the war, which can lead their country only to complete ruin, keeps the Ryti-Mannerheim government in a state of perpetual crisis.

How can the Young Communist League contribute even more to victory over the fascist Axis? How can it help to mobilize the youth for the fighting policies and activities that are needed to help strengthen national unity and win the war? This was the question placed before the National Conference in the keynote report of Max Weiss, National President.

Youth for Victory

A SPIRITED two-day session of a specially called NATIONAL WAR SERVICE CONFERENCE OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE was held in New York City over the week-end of Jan. 10th and 11th. Many war workers from the great industrial plants, young trade union leaders, Negro youth, young women, outstanding production heroes, participated in these deliberations. Aircraft workers from Detroit, Buffalo, California, ship-yard workers from Seattle, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore, metal workers from New York, and Connecticut Negro youth from Birmingham and Atlanta attended.

The results of the special three-month WAR SERVICE campaign of the Y. C. L. were tallied up. In the field of servicemen's welfare scrap salvage drives, blood donations, war relief and sale of war bonds, the Young Communist League has made outstanding contributions and in many communities leads the youth organizations in the work it has been conducting.

How can the Young Communist League contribute even more to victory over the fascist Axis? How can it help to mobilize the youth for the fighting policies and activities that are needed to help strengthen national unity and win the war? This was the question placed before the National Conference in the keynote report of Max Weiss, National President.

THREE unprecedented and glorious winter offensives of the Red Army was giving inspiration to the whole world," Weiss pointed out, showing "that the unfolding of this Red Army offensive is the signal for America and Britain without further delay to extend the North African offensive by opening up the western front, thus by common fighting action insuring victory over Hitler in 1943." The Conference dedicated itself to arousing and mobilizing the youth behind the President for the immediate opening of the Second Front.

PAYING tribute to the seven million youth in the armed forces, the Conference pledged to extend still further the participation of the Young Communist League, together with all other patriotic forces, in all work needed to help our country strengthen the armed forces.

The delegates to the Conference were inspired in their determination by news made public on the eve of the Conference about the heroic exploits of its former national Vice-President, Bob Thompson. Giving an example of valor and heroism to all his men, Bob Thompson had led an attack in an important sector of the Buna front in which four Japanese pill-boxes were wiped out.

This news gave added inspiration to the plans made by the Conference for continuing the collection and mailing of gifts to the boys in the armed forces, for increasing the number of its members who have donated blood to the Red Cross and for plunging wholeheartedly into the newly launched Victory Book Campaign.

The Conference decided to press still more vigorously the campaign for the establishment of volunteer mixed Negro and white units in the armed forces, a policy already supported by many important sections of youth who want the abolition of Jim Crowism and segregation in the armed forces.

LIVELY discussion took place on the problems of increasing production and the need for a planned, centralized war economy. Production Commando Brigades which set themselves constantly higher goals in increasing production, cutting down absenteeism, eliminating waste, improving the quality of the product were shown to be an excellent contribution to all-out production.

These Production Commando Brigades, formed in cooperation with the trade unions and the labor-management committees have been proven to be an excellent medium for enlisting the enthusiasm and energy of the young workers in the shops.

The Conference called on all members of the Young Communist League to become active in helping form such Production Commando Brigades.

To help put the policy of the Federal government for full integration of Negro youth into war industry into practice was one of the objectives set before the YCL. Examples of excellent work done by the YCL in various plants and localities in fighting against discrimination, against Negro youth on the job, in hiring and training were given by many delegations, especially by the YCL of Baltimore.

THE Conference noted that the arena of struggle for the policies for victory would take place in Congress, where a powerful group of defeatists, appliers, poll taxers and anti-labor elements, were trying to destroy national unity, obstructing the President's policies, in order to make a negotiated peace with Hitler.

It was therefore incumbent upon the YCL to educate and organize the youth for greater attention to the legislative issues. Thus the campaign to abolish the poll tax became a central issue. Support to bills lowering the voting age to 18 was expressed, as well as support for legislation needed to cope with the growing problem of juvenile delinquency.

To help strengthen the YCL to meet its great responsibilities in mobilizing the youth for the fighting policies and actions needed to win the war, the Conference enthusiastically endorsed the report of Frank Cesare, Administrative Secretary, in which he proposed to launch, during March, April and May, a recruiting drive for 6,000 new members and a drive to extend the circulation of the WEEKLY REVIEW. Many delegates recorded the growth of the Y. C. L. in many states as due to the fine example it has given the youth on war services and policy questions.

Outstanding at the conference was the participation of a fraternal delegation from the National Committee of the Communist Party, represented by Robert Minor and Gene Dennis. In an illuminating and brilliant presentation, Minor explained to the delegates the fundamental nature of this national war for liberation and the role that the Communists play in national unity today.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO. INC., 50 East 12th St., New York, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budens
Vice-President—Howard C. Bold
Secretary—Administrator—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Editor—Alger Hiss

Cable Address: "Dawork" New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 854, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7316.

4 AT E (Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)
3 months \$6.75
6 months \$12.00
1 year \$18.00

DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER \$3.75
THE WORKER 2.00
50¢

DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER 2.75
THE WORKER 1.25
2.00

DAILY WORKER \$4.25
THE WORKER 2.25
\$15.00

DAILY WORKER 3.25
THE WORKER 1.50
12.00

DAILY WORKER 1.00
THE WORKER 1.75
3.00

(To be continued)

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1943